

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. H. CANFIELD, Editor.
M. D. RAMPSON, Editor.

Salina, Kansas:
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

FOR JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
W. H. CANFIELD, of Davis.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
M. D. RAMPSON.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
H. D. BAKER.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:
WILLIS KESLER.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS:
A. J. MINARD.

FOR SHERIFF:
J. W. RUSSELL.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
O. P. HAMILTON.

FOR CORONER:
E. R. SWITZER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
1st Dist. JAMES CHACE.
2d Dist. HENRY MILLER.
3d Dist. S. M. PALMER.

FOR SUP'T. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN FOSTER.

Announcement:
Having been selected by many friends to become a candidate for the office of county commissioner from the 3d district, I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for said office.

HENRY MILLER.

Judge W. H. Canfield.

Judge Canfield will be a candidate for district judge notwithstanding the chicanery of D. R. Wagstaff in the judicial convention, and will be elected, too.

Wagstaff cast the three votes of this county in the convention, and contrary to his instructions to vote for Canfield, traded the vote to H. G. Barner, for the vote of Riley county for Mr. J. M. Danielson, of this county, for railroad assessor. Wagstaff thought this to be a sharp move to secure the Swede vote for the so-called Republican ticket, as Mr. Danielson is a Swede. That ticket will have no advantage over the People's ticket, as Mr. Danielson's name is on both tickets.

But Judge Canfield, with his ripe experience and clear, sound, impartial judgment should be elected. Rebuke at the polls the wily maneuver, Wagstaff, and vote for the good man Judge Canfield. The Abilene convention was a packed thing. Vote for Canfield!

The following attorneys of this city endorse Judge Canfield: Lowe & Hiller, John Foster, J. G. Spivey, Wildman & Wildman and Sneed & Hodgkinson.

Col. S. M. Palmer.

Last week we failed to notice this gentleman more than to publish his letter allowing his name to be used by the members of the People's ticket as an independent candidate for commissioner of the 3d district of Salina county. Accepting the letter as final upon the point sought, he will now be run for that position.

Col. Palmer is a resident of Brookville, where he has resided over two years. He stands prominently among his fellow-citizens of that district and will make a strong candidate. The people recognize in him a successful business man and one whose claims to integrity and qualifications are unquestioned. Just previous to coming to Kansas he acted as sheriff for his own county in Illinois and afterwards served two terms in the Illinois Legislature. Arriving in our State with the determination of achieving party politics, and becoming a candidate only at the earnest solicitation of admiring friends, he deserves election. That he will be elected is foregone. His district will throw up an overwhelming majority for the People's ticket.

LOOK WELL.

One of the most untoward pieces of prejudice and demagogism was practiced last Saturday evening at Maltby's school house. The ticket of this county sailing under the name of Republicanism will not gain anything by it, we venture. Nominees on that ticket spoke at the school house and candidates on the People's ticket were invited up there by friends, to state their side. After the "party of the first part" had harangued to their satisfaction their opponents were called for. But no! they were denied the privilege, the nominees stating that they were instructed by the "Republican Central Committee" not to recognize the People's ticket in any form in the canvass of the county. This proceeding is almost without precedent. It is a stain upon the men so deciding—not upon the Republican party, for the contest in this county is not an issue of politics but a contest of the people against chronic office-holders, of the good of the people against men who would sell their souls for an office. People of Salina county, will you sanction at the polls on next Tuesday the men who deny their opponents the common courtesy of putting forth their claims, of stating their case? We don't care where you go else where, you will find all parties, be they Republican, Democratic, Independent, People's or what not, extending to their opponents a joint canvass. Last fall the ticket tickets took especial pains to grant to each other a joint speaking. Men in Salina county can be guilty of such practices but no one else can.

"AN OPEN LETTER."

D. R. Wagstaff, over his own signature, on Friday morning, November 3rd, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, brought to light, in circular form, "An Open Letter," charging Willis Kessler, candidate for clerk, Capt. H. D. Baker, candidate for treasurer, James Chace, candidate for commissioner of the 1st district and Judge O. P. Hamilton, candidate for surveyor, all on the People's Ticket of Salina county, with making false affidavits.

He says that the assessment rolls of this county show Mr. Kessler to be worth \$1,480, whereas Mr. Kessler makes affidavit on the bond of Mr. Amrine, county treasurer, that he is worth \$3,000; that Capt. Baker swears, on Mr. Amrine's bond, that he is worth \$2,000, whereas the assessment rolls show him to be worth \$542; that James Chace swears, on the treasurer's bond, that he is worth \$4,000, whereas the assessment rolls show him to be worth \$1,471; and that the assessment return of Judge Hamilton shows him to be worth \$1,471, whereas he makes affidavit, on Amrine's bond, that he is worth \$2,000.

The gentlemen charged with false swearing did not qualify wholly to property owned in this county. Like all citizens in Salina county, having lived here only a few years at the most, they own property in other counties in the State (purchased for speculation), and at their former homes in other States.

Mr. Kessler qualified on the assessment rolls that he owned \$1,480 in Salina county. He values his property here at \$1,200. In addition he owns \$1,100 in property at Danville, Ind., and property at Denver worth \$2,100. To the truth of this statement Mr. Kessler will make affidavit.

Capt. Baker has not seen the "Open Letter," nor we him since its appearance, so that we have been unable to secure a statement from him. However, he owns 160 acres in Lincoln county, Kansas, and property at his former home in Kentucky.

Mr. Chace gave in all of his property in this State on the first day of last March subject to taxation and not that in other States, which is not taxable in this. He owns property in other States whence he came which is considerably more than that qualified to on the treasurer's bond, letting alone the property in this county.

We can not speak definitely as to the amount of property owned by Judge Hamilton. We do know, however, that he possesses a large amount in real estate in this county, and also that he is a large shareholder in the Abram town company, Lincoln county. Wagstaff says the Judge swears he is worth \$1,471 and makes affidavit on Amrine's bond to \$2,000. It is easy to be seen that both of his affidavits are true.

The "Open Letter" is a drier resort. It was concocted by Wagstaff and put to practical use by him. He issued it just on the eve of the election, thinking there could be no answer. We have purposefully kept our paper back to show its misstatements. To persons not knowing the facts, and to unthinking persons, it will appear very plausible, and create an impression upon the minds of those not acquainted with his evil and designing ways. He is the Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at this place, and is serving the master who obtained the position for him by making insidious statements. But our statement of the property owned by Kessler, Baker and the others is satisfactory enough to any honest, conscientious man. Why did not Mr. Wagstaff bring out his circular in time for the gentlemen to make their replies? That is what he did not want. He knows full well that they were not guilty of false swearing, but his design was to make them so appear. To say the least, this is a sneaking way of stabbing a man. Messrs. Kessler, Baker and Chace, in qualifying to Amrine's bond, distinctly stated that they were not worth the amount of property in this county that they attested to, but that they owned, individually, more than the respective amounts, in this and other States; and Wagstaff knows this.

FREEMEN OF SALINA COUNTY!—Will you vote for a sneak?—Can you vote for an informer? Who loaned out \$600 of the county money?—Chas. E. Faulkner. Who likes good whisky, on the 14th?—Chas. E. Faulkner.

Who owes the county \$300?—David Beebe. Who owes \$81.50 for taxes, not paid, but marked paid on the books?—David Beebe.

Yet another man wants office,—a man who never paid poll tax. A HOLY minister descends from the pulpit: he wants to make laws, when he should say prayers,—a sample of pure comb honey. Who is he?—The Right Reverend J. Boynton.

Vote for honest men, not for this batch of go-betweens and know-nothings.

David Beebe, the candidate for county clerk, "acknowledges the corn" in last week's Herald that he is a bolter. He says that in 1868 he bolted two Republican candidates, and in 1869 he bolted the whole ticket. So, our assertion that he is a chronic office-seeker, jumping from one organization to another for the sake of office, is proved true. He says Faulkner bolted once. The fact is there is hardly one man on the so-called Republican ticket who has been in this county any considerable time that has not been found on the People's and Independent tickets at some time.

"TO THE VOTERS OF SALINA COUNTY."

Under the above heading, in the Herald of Oct. 28th, C. E. Faulkner makes an explanation, or as he says, a "true statement of facts" concerning his action as Deputy Treasurer, &c. He endeavors to show such transactions to be legal and beneficial to the county, and asks your thanks therefor in the shape of your votes intelligently cast on the 7th day of November.

He starts out with the assertion that he did not deem it necessary to defend himself at the time these transactions became known, and says, "circumstances are now changed." All voters of Salina county acquainted with C. E. Faulkner, know that he has been looking for the nomination for the last year, and has repeatedly said he should be a candidate for the office. Circumstances are not changed, only so far as his having received the nomination, which was effected by the Ring months before the convention met. Faulkner took a lesson from Edson Baxter, when he got the Ring to sell out Dave Beebe to his employer in '69, in consequence of which Beebe flew the track at that time. Faulkner does not tell you of his having appealed to the county commissioners to make this defense for him at the time. Two months ago Faulkner drew up a very able document (purporting to emanate from the county commissioners), entirely exonerating him from all blame in the treasury department, which document the county commissioners refused to sign. He thus endeavored to screen himself without the nature of the transaction of which the people complain coming to light. That this document was to have been used in his defense (he could have procured it) is clearly proven by his instructions to C. C. Culp, which were to "have copies furnished both county papers for publication." Here you will see that his blind of no defense being necessary until circumstances had changed, falls to the ground.

Further, Faulkner's reasons for letting Messrs. Underwood and others have \$600 of county money to loan Amrine are unique, to say the least. A picture of Faulkner, taking from the county money \$600 (for which Amrine was responsible) and using Ambrose Beebe as a go-between (for which position, by the way, he is eminently well qualified and always stands ready to fill), loaning said money to Amrine, getting therefor in the name of Underwood and others a mortgage upon Amrine's wife's property for \$2,600, the whole amount drawing interest at 12 percent. per annum, would look well in Frank Leslie's Comic Monthly. Faulkner says he took a note payable on demand for this \$600. Does that better the matter? He forgets to tell you that he did not demand the payment of this note until called upon by the county commissioners six months thereafter for the county funds. Was not six months a sufficient length of time in which to make the demand?

Again, Faulkner tells you a nice little story of his having taken the sheriff's due bill for \$240, in order to close up accounts previous to the July settlement. Also a due bill for \$10 of J. Johnson, agent of Swede Land Co., &c., and that these were the only ones received by him for taxes. This amounts to \$250. Now gentlemen, voters of Salina county, I state a fact well known by all the members of the board of commissioners, by David Beebe and his deputy clerks of said board, and by C. E. Faulkner himself, that over \$400 was thus accounted for, and that in all these cases the taxes were marked "paid" on the tax roll. How is this for high? Who are the men to whom these indulgencies are granted? Are they men who have had bad luck, as we usually term it, or who have been stricken by the hand of Providence with sickness and were unable to pay their taxes when due and to whom this leniency would have been a good-thing? No. They were all men of means and political influence. Col. Wm. A. Phillips, C. C. Culp, David Beebe and others were the men who were allowed the use of this county money for upwards of seven (7) months.

The question will come home to every voter of Salina county, what was every if, not for political influence? When the county commissioners remonstrated with Faulkner for this course (irregularity he calls it), he said we might charge the 400 and odd dollars to him, &c.

The immaculate David says the county was owing him more than enough to cover this \$6, and that he could have drawn it at any time and paid up, but preferred having his bill allowed regularly, and that David Beebe had had all his bills allowed by the county commissioners, and twice has he received all due him from the county, since the above-mentioned transaction, and still \$81 remained unpaid, as he told the county commissioners, on Friday, October 24th. Voters of Salina county, the faithful David needs looking after also.

Gentlemen, C. E. Faulkner's own showing should satisfy any man that he is not the proper person to control the county money. These facts are before you: If he has used the county money for political influence to effect his nomination, were his end gained, would he not be very likely to use it for his personal benefit?

When a man undermines his employer, claiming to be his best friend, and that he is endeavoring to shield said employer from harm; when he assumes this snake-in-the-grass role, then, gentlemen, I say such a man should never be elevated to the position of county treasurer of Salina county. That C. E. Faulkner did assume such character, his own statement proves.

Think of these things calmly. On the 7th of November you will be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage—one of the highest prerogatives of an American citizen. Use that right intelligently. There are two tickets in the field; choose ye between them. J. C. TERRY.

Having examined Capt. J. C. Terry's statement of how C. E. Faulkner conducted the treasury department, while he was deputy, I am satisfied that said statement is correct in every particular.

T. D. WICKERHAM.

A SECOND UPRIGHT APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE.

Behold him in the person of Charles E. Faulkner, and this is his history:

At a time when Mr. Faulkner's finances were very low, and when honest labor on his claim had become too degraded for a fine gentleman of his aspirations, he was taken in hand by a good Samaritan—Mr. Amrine, than whom no man has a warmer heart—and inducted into the responsible position of deputy treasurer of Salina county; not only this, he placed in his charge the books of his business, thus confiding his all to the honor and keeping of Mr. Faulkner. Soon he gained an insight into the business of his employer, and found, as he says, that the accounts were somewhat mixed, and that his employer was short several thousands of dollars. This matter, in his devotion to his friend and zeal for the interest of his employer, he made known to outside parties as soon as possible. This did not improve Mr. Amrine's credit, for very soon the news was all over town, and he was, sooner than expected, called upon to pay large sums for goods in his business; sums of money which would not have been demanded had not this Faulkner told the tale. As soon as Faulkner was prepared for it, he threw off the mask of secrecy and attempted to become master; but, like Uriah Heep, failed in the attempt.

Mr. Faulkner's own statement, in the last issue of the Salina Herald, shows the how far, and to what extent, he was worthy the confidence and trust reposed in him by Mr. Amrine; whereby, to save himself from merited contempt and defeat at the polls, for his black ingratitude towards his benefactor, he exposes everything in regard to his employer's business; the secrets of which should have gone with him, unbroken and unrevealed, to the grave. But Mr. Amrine had taken a snake to his bosom, and held him there for warmth and nourishment, and despite the warning of friends, he was continued in position, and proved at last his lack of gratitude; the snake turned upon his savior and bit him, and now has the brass to come out and say so. Good God! if this man, in future, commands respect, may heaven help murderers, thieves and pariahs. Is there a business man in this city who would give Mr. Faulkner a confidential situation? Is there a place of trust open for him anywhere? No! No! Honest men, thinking men, business men and high-toned gentlemen will say, "That such a man is unworthy of confidence," no merchant of any character would harbor him; the universal cry in mercantile life would be "that the head of such a viper should be crushed."

There is no gratitude in the world, but, thank God, there is such a principle as honor.

If Mr. Faulkner was really an honest and conscientious man, he would have quit Mr. Amrine's employ the moment he discovered, as he says, that things were not right; any honorable, high-toned man would have done so; but he did not, he remained; remained only to undermine the man who was his friend, and to ingratiate himself with his employer's sycophants, by making them believe that he had their interests at stake, and theirs only.

This course of action he pursued until he had crushed his real friend, and he became for a time the master.

Once in control of office, his true character developed itself; his sycophantic style changed to that of a conqueror; he had become master to his master, and lord of all—excepting Mr. Amrine's bondsmen; they only were his equals; through them he expected to rise higher; to them he was yet subservient. But while he was so, he was playing a quiet game too deep for them to understand; they were his tools, tools with which to bolster up his honesty; his sanctimoniousness and his claims for election to the position of treasurer when vacant.

The delinquency of Mr. Amrine, if there was any, was a matter entirely foreign to Mr. Faulkner's engagement with him; it was a matter between Mr. Amrine and his sureties, and a matter in which the county participated nothing, because they looked to Mr. Amrine first and next, to his sureties for full settlement twice each year, and when Mr. Faulkner went over the head of Mr. Amrine for anything relating to the treasury or to Mr. Amrine's business, he clearly overstepped the line of his engagement and betrayed the trust reposed in him by his employer; for Charles E. Faulkner was the servant of Mr. Amrine, not a clerk of Salina county. When he did become a servant of the people, by being in possession of the treasury for a short time, what did he do? Why, loaned out \$300. No matter what for; he loaned \$300 of this county's money; took it from the safe and loaned it to two friends. No matter if they did give their note and it was deposited in the safe, this does not change the case as to his having been already false to the people of the county, and that, after having possession of the treasury for a few weeks, what will he do for some time friends if elected treasurer? Why, loan the money by handful, shays notes and buy scrip.

His statement is published with a view of making people think that he is a poor, innocent boy; that people have been abusing him, telling lies about him to ruin his character and defeat him at the polls. He wants people to think that he saved them a great deal of money, and having done so, and been a good, modest young man, a member of church, a member of temperance societies, he now says, "You see what I am; now elect me to office."

His statement is made to gain sympathy, and by that statement shall he be sunk too deep for resurrection in this county.

If what has been said about him are false, perhaps he will tell us some things which are true—what ladies he visited at Topeka, and what brand of liquor he prefers, when he drinks with friends; too many things are too true. He did say that it did not elected treasurer of this county, that he intended to return to Pennsylvania. He so informed J. W. Russell and A. J. Minard.

He did betray his friends—not only his benefactor, but his political friends. He did betray this county by loaning its money, and has made many statements, and lied in his article to the people.

He saved no money to the county, because the county had \$20,000 security, and could lose none by its treasurer.

What does his statement say? It says, I have done dirty work for you, now elect me. It says, I never had a manly principle, now reward me. It says, I never was an honest man, now take me in.

No honest man counts his honesty in the face of men. There is no self-constituted honesty. Honesty is known by its acts, and, I maintain, that a man who so sets forth his integrity as Mr. Faulkner, in his statement, does his own, is just the man not to be trusted, and as he has once betrayed a trust, so will he be likely to betray the people of this county.

If he is to be the future treasurer of Salina county, let the bonds be \$300,000. With many thanks, Messrs. Editors, for your liberal and impartial action in sparing this space, I have the honor to be, Yours, &c.,

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Land Warrant Lot.

Public notice is hereby given that on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1871, within the City of Kansas, I, the said Land Warrant Lot, No. 102, of the 1st section of land, Act of 1850, issued on the 7th of June, 1850, to William C. Albert, James S. Brown and George W. Miller, children of Hiram Parker, private Illinois Militia, Black Hawk War. This is to certify the public that I will apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a release of said land warrant.

ALBERT G. PARKER, Owner.

October 12th, 1871.

R. T. WILD,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING

AND

General Furnishing Goods,

BROOKVILLE, KANSAS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER, McPHERSON Co., KANSAS, LINCOLN, Sept. 25, 1871.

On Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1871, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., I will offer for sale, in the highest bidder, the following described tracts of school lands situated in McPHERSON county, Kansas. No bids will be received at less than the appraised value of said land.

S. STEPHENS, Treasurer McPHERSON county, Kansas.

Description. Sec. T. R. App'd value per acre.

1/2 Sec. of sec. 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

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